WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1879.

British in Afghanistan.

VOLUME XXVIII.-NUMBER 102.

The Intelligencer.

office: Nos. 25 and 27 Pourteenth Street THE Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, says that "the Grant boom has struck and ready to illuminate the world. We

the \$10,000 of stock in the W. & P. railroad necessary to the survey. Before Saturday night we hope to report the raising of the whole amount. Parkersburg is waiting on Wheeling. Her quota was made up several lays ago. She means business. Does Wheeling mean business?

THE Hotable fact that His Honor Mayor Jake Jackson is booming most violently as a Democratic candidate for Governor trict where Congressman Wilson is supposed to be fixed strongest in the affections of the inhabitants, strengthens our fear, indicated a few days since, that this com bustion kindled in favor of his Honor i not spontaneous, but on the contrary is of incendiary origin, and destined, unless ne suppresses it immediately with the Babcock extinguisher of his disapprobatorial chances while it burns up his

Recent arrivals from Wetzel announce that the woods are full of Wilson men, who alternate their sounding yells is favor of a flith nomination of their chief the effect that the present efficient chief executive of Parkersburg should be promoted to the Governor's office.

The effect of this alternation on numer ous Democrats in this vicinity, who had other views regarding the Governorship and who hoped to prevent a fifth renomination of our present ice-in-the-river representative, by the substitution of His Honor as their Congressional candidate, can better be imagined than described.

It has been lately well remarked that there is a great deal of echo to the Grant boom but "less and less voice." It has also been remarked that it takes several more men than a national committee to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. and more apparent before the 3d of June rolls round. There would be a great deal less doubt than there is as to the underlying sentiment of the public on the subject of a third term if the Republican press of the country would speak out its nest convictions. Too many of them at this time are given to saying nothing on the subject, for fear, as they would probaenemy. They make a great mistake by pursuing this policy. The Democracy want the Republican party to nominate General Grant. They see in the nomination the cry that will swallow up a vast amount of otherwise implacable prejudice and then their cry will be, let every body unite to save the great conservative tradition of the government against a third term—the unwritten law of the republic against anything like Casarism in

ington, who voluntarily laid down power at the close of his second term, ever contemplated, much less agitated, a third erm for a President-not even for Gen. ond only to Washington. The education of the people has been wholly against a prolongation of the Presidency in one man's hands, and'it is against this education that the Grant boom is now colliding, and must still more seriously collide next

The argument we make on this subject is this, that irrespective of opinions in regard to Grant's administration while ment for the Republican party to make. the North, viz: New York, New Jersey and Indiana. To the elements of doubt already existing as to those States, a new element would certainly be added in the shape of the natural aversion of the American people to a third term. On the part of the Germans it is believed that this aversion would be very decided, as they have a special prejudice against all appearances of Imperialism in government. No candidate can be elected President who arouses this prejudice among the Germans. Why, therefore, arouse it? Sity exists for so doing?

This is the question that we may as well discuss now as at a later and more dangerous day. Because the Republican party, aided just in the nick of time by returning prosperity, pulled through the elections last fall, is it to be presumed that it can be loaded down with a new issue, involving an untried and very momentous experiment, and pull through next fall. Are those who are forcing this experiment on the party its true and disinterested friends, or are they, very many of them, the Camerons of the party, who look upon politics as a matter of commerce and business?

The Republicans can never forget that it was during the administration of Gen. Grant the party became a minority party in Congress, and barely escaped Presidential defeat in 1876. Under Hayes the tal defeat in 1876. Under Hayes the party has been coming up, and under Hayes it has a fair show to regain ascending only in the House next fall. During the Great wo years of General Grant's administration the Republicans had eighty-seven members from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the Democratis thirty-three members, and during his last two years the relative situation had so far changed that the Democratis had eighty-one members and the Republicans fifty-eight. Last year, under Hayes, the Republican membership from these States rose to rinety-three, and the Democratic strength fell off to forty-five. This shows that General Grant's name could not hold the strength of the party together. Can his name hold it next year? We appear and the Republican grantie, and this involves no complicated strength of the party together. Can his name hold it next year? We appear and air exhanged that the Contract of the strength of the party together. Oan his name hold it next year? We appear and air exhanged that the Contract of the strength of the party together. Oan his name hold it next year? We appear and six makes place where the result is a six may applied that the new light.

The new light, incredible as it may applear in that the new light.

The new light, incredible as it may applear in that the new light.

The new light, incredible as it may applear that a breath would blow away. Through this little piece of paper that a breath would blow way. Through this little piece of paper instantly burned. How he would blow way. Through this little piece of paper instantly burned that the place of its a bright, beautiful mellow light.

The new light, incredible as it may applear in the place of its may applear that a breath strip of paper that a breath place of its a breath and the pear is passed an electric carrier and the result is a bright, beautiful mellow light.

The new light, incredible as it may applear in the strength as it may applear in the strength as it

Great Revolution Upon Us. The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday as a double leaded editorial, (and a whole illustrated page beside) to show that the Edison electric light is at last perfected,

quote as follows:

quote as follows:

We were not speaking unadvisedly the other day, when we said that Edison had perfected his electric lamp and made it a complete success.

This morning we publish a carefully prepared history of the steps of the great inventor in reaching this result. with cuts fully illustrating the descriptive parts.

parts.

It will be recollected that a premature

pressing great expectations and giving picturesque accounts of the mighty invenpicturesque accounts of the mighty inven-for and his mystical workshop.

After a period of almost total silence, as

lectricity.

The general effect of this was to reduce to anticipation of Edison's success to a sinimum. The panic in gas stock passed away altogether. The appeal to American miners to find enough platiaum to make it a cheap metal, excited amusement rather than alarm among the holders of investments in illumination.

investments in illumination.

The point of the discovery we make known this morning is that carbonized paper answers the purpose that it was thought platinum alone could serve, and is not only as cheap as ashes, but better than precious metal.

All difficulties but this of the composition of the wick of the electrical candle had been overcome. The generation of electricity has become familiar. There are many well-known electrical machines. The divisibility of the current has been found possible. It is as divisible under Edison's process as a volume of gas.

What of the Edison lamp? It can be made at a cost of twenty-live cents. In its

made at a cost of twenty-live cents. In its simplest form it is as cheap as a gas tip. It is a plain glass globe, about the size of a small orange or large lemon. In the bottom is fitted a metallic stopper, through which the copper wires pass, and a strip of carbonized paper, shaped like a horseshoe, connects the wires. The air is exhausted in the globe. Turn on the electricity, which is quite as simple an operation as turning on gas, and the carbon becomes and remains luminous, giving out a soft, brilliant, powerful light, and the wick endurance. No limit to its endurance nade at a cost of twenty-five cents. In its

has been found. No matches are needed to strike a light. You touch the key and there is your illumination. The glass globe does not become heated. It grows warm, but by no possibility can there be any combustion. Break the glass and the light is instantly and utterly extinguished. The moment the air enters, the light is out. It would be perfectly safe, therefore, to use such a slight in a powder magazine. It will be of inestimable advantage on shipboard. It can be employed with the happiest results in mines heretofore extra hazardous. It will, by at once abolishing the use of matches in our houses, and introducing a light that neither heats or enkindles, vastly reduce the liability of fires, and thus speedily put down the rates of insurance. This light will do away with the necessity of heat in well lighted apartments. One can produce a dazzling illumination without changing the temperature.

duce a dazzling illumination without changing the temperature.

As there is no combustion, there is no smoke, so that this is the light long sought for picture galleries. Wherever a wire can be stretched, light may be cheaply produced, so there will be no excuse for dark alleys. This will be a terror of burglars, for by the noiseless touching of a key, not only an apartment, but an entire house, may be instantly flooded with light, to the terror and disconfiture of all who seek darkness that they may do evil.

It is a light that does not hurt the eyes, and that may be shaded and regulated at pleasure—combining the softness of the soil lamp with the splendor of the burning of carbon points.

entire city could be supplied with elec-tricity from a single establishment. New York, for instance, is to be divided into York, for instance, is to be divided into twelve districts, each receiving the magical current from an independent centre. From four to six districts under this system would comprehend the compact portion of Cincinnati.

Edison's favorite theory on the subject.

tion of Cincinnati.

Edison's favorite theory on the subject is that the gas companies will be glad to buy the right of lighting under his invention, and that the wires will be conveyed through the gas pipes, the new lamp being simply screwed on where the gas tips are found. Very fine insulated wire will suffice. All the appointments are simple.

NEW YORE, December 21.-The Herald devotes a page to "Edison's triumph in electric illumination," giving a full and accurate account of his work from its inception to its completion, with illustrative

The Herald says the first public exhibition of Edison's long looked for electric light takes place New Year's eve at Menlo Park, on which occasion that

nected with wires leading to the electricity producing machine and air exhauster.

Then the apparatus is ready to give out a Britannic, New York.

light that produces no deleterious gases, no smoke, no offensive odors, a light without flame, without danger, requiring no matches to ignite, giving out but little heat, vitating no air and free from all flickering; a light that is a little globe of sunshine, and this light, the inventor claims, can be produced cheaper than that from the cheapest oil. The inventor finds that the electricity can be regulated with entire reliability at the Central Station just as the pressure of gas is now regulated. The entire cost of constructing the lamp is not more than twenty-five cents.

Non-Union Men Employed at Zanesville. Zanesville, O., December 20.—Several It will be recollected that a premature announcement of this discovery agitated England in the fail of 1878, and caused a panic among the holders of gas stock. This happened owing to the unauthorized publication of a few enthusiastic phrases from a private letter.

As a matter of fact, at that time Mr. Edison was far from the solution of the mystery of producing and diffusing light by electricity. He had not then earned the splendid success he has now achieved.

Then there were interviews of Edison by enterprising newspaper correspondents days ago it was stated in these dispatche

In conversation with one of the discharged employes, he stated to your correspondent that the firm had provided quarters for the imported men, and did not propose to let them mingle with the discharged employes until after they had entered upon the performance of the contract. He stated further that the real situation had been misrepresented to the foreigners; that they had been told that the glass works here had not been running for three years, and that they were needed to start it up, and holding up his hands, he said: "Look at these rough hands if you don't believe the glass works have been running. I never did anything else in my life, and I've always lived here." He said that there would be no interference whatever with the men going to work but the discharged men proposed to let the imported charged men proposed to let the imported employes know the real cause of differ-ences, and when that was known he inti-mated that perhaps they would not go to

mated that perhaps they would not go to work.

There is no strike among the men, the cause of their discharge being that the firm wanted them to make more than forty-eight boxes of glass per week. The regulation required of men by the Blowers' Union, and one they say the Manufacturers' Union agreed to is, that the arrangement wasto continue from July 1, 1879, to December 1, 1880.

A number of discharged blowers have left the city, but the bulk of them remain here, this being their home, and all their interests being here.

PARNELL AND DILLON COMING.

Active Preparations for the Reception the Irish Agitators at New York. New York, December 21.—The follow ing cable dispatch has been received by Dr. Phillip E. Donler, one of the Secretaries of the Parnell reception committee QUERNSTOWN, December 21.—Parnell and Dillon have just sailed. The Land League commissions them to receive as-sistance for the relief of the distress, which the League will distribute. The

distress is very pressing.

LAND LEAGUE, DURLIN.

Considerable stir is manifested here over marriage that is yet to be. Big preparations on a quiet plan are developing then

The Cantata of Queen Esther was ren-dered here last night to an immense audience. The performance was very good, in fact the best ever given in this place. Our home talent surpassed them-selves, and everybody went away pleased. Some parties, not held in the highest es-teem by any one in this commander. their exertions only served as an adv tisement and packed the hall the fuller. The "boom" has struck our worthy e

cesbect is not to sell the right to individuals, but to employ capital in supplying districts. It is Edison's careful estimate that the cost of the electric light, according to this system, will be something less than one-half the cost of coal gas. He is sure it will not exceed that figure. Beyond that, he proposes to use electricity as a motor, to run sewing machines and the like, and has prepared a meter for the exact measurement of the electricity furnished to each house. We need not dwell upon the importance of this discovery. It is revolutionary.

The New York Hereit. had been buried in the wreck. When he was found he was dead, and it is supposed that he was instantly killed.

RICHMOND, December 21.-The roof of the main building of Earlham College was burned this evening. Loss by fire and water, about \$2,000. It was covered by insurance. AT PITTSBURGH AND PRANKLIN, PA.

PITTSBURGH, December 21 .- Stoner, Mc-

WASHINGTON

Jongee's Opinion of Earfield's Changes-New Financial Propositions Hatching-Our Export Trade.

Washington, D. C., December 204-"Mr.

Ohio often?"

"Oh, yes; every day." ected Senator ?"

ing, "he is not our choice."

"I suppose you would prefer Mr. Thur "Well, yes; rather."
"Will Thurman yet t

"Will Thurman get the complimentar; emocratic vote?"
"I think there is no doubt of that."

"I think there is no doubt of that."

"Is there anything in the story that the anti-Garfield men will unite with the Democrats and vote for Tom Young?"

"Not a word. At least so far as the Democrats are concerned there is nothing in it. We would gain nothing by electing Young over Garfield, even if we could do it, which we can't. As to sati-Garfield Republicans there are but few of them, and will still be less when the election cones. My information leads me to believe that Garfield will be elected on the first ballot."

There has been a good deal of quiet cauto incubate a financial proposition of some tween the extreme positions taken by Sen-ator Bayard in his anti-legal tender resolution and the Butler resolution, which recognizes all elements of the greenback, but the plans hinted are resolutions as fol-

lows:
Resolved, That the coins of gold and silver of the weight and fineness as fixed by Congress are the true Constitutional currency of the country.
Resolved, That all the paper money required for the purpose of trade and commerce should be issued by the nature of Treasury notes, not legal tender unless expressly stipulated in the contract, but receivable for all dues to the United States and redeemable in coin at the office of the Assistant Treasure in New York, and that this paper should be of uniform character and denominations, to be fixed by law.

this paper should be of uniform character and denominations, to be fixed by law. Resolved, That sound policy requires that the Government should always keep in reserve coin to the extent of 334 per cent. of outstanding certificates for its redemption. Resolved, That the charge proposed in regard to the currency shall not go into effect prior to 1883.

POSTOFFICE BLACK LIST.

The Postoffice Department to-day siderably increased its "black list" of per-

INDIANA IMMIGRANTS Another small batch of colored people re about to leave North Carolina for this end. city, and thence westward. Letters just eceived by the officers of the Emigrant Aid Society from some of the North Carolina emigrants who were detained so long

visions and tallow for November, \$8,900, 706; same month in 1878, \$9,690,482.

The annual Report of Trade, Sheffield District, shows a remarkable decrease in the file trade. In 1873 the value of files sent out was \$650,741; in 1875, \$97,906; in 1878, \$71,049; in 1879, \$54,871. Imports of American food products are enormous A Poor Fund of \$60,000 was dispensed by the Mayor last winter, and the prospects are not favorable to any diminution in the wants of the people during the present winter. The substitution of American hardware for English in Australia and other markets, is having a serious effect on the Sheffield trade.

At Zanzibar American trade is increasing, but the great drawback in the difficult transmission of funds to the United States in return for goods. About one-half the exports to the United States go in British vessels via London. The strong pressure brought to bear on the Sultan by the British government has nearly stopped the slave trade. A line-of-battle ship is at Zanzibar, with a large number of officers and men, who patrol the African coast in steam cutters and launches, and to put a stop to the traffic. The British government has forced the Sultan to sign a treaty having the same object in view. At Zanzibar American trade is increas

Striking Brewers.

GINGINATI, December 21.—The striking between the da meeting this afternoon and a decided to permit members of the Union to resume work at the breweries where he demand for higher wages is granted, and to withdraw their demand in regard to apprentices at such breweries. This Avirtually ends the atrike, as the brewers owho have not given the wages demanded creluse to receive the strikers back on any refuse the strikers back on any refuse to receive the strikers back on any refuse to receive the strikers back on any refuse the strikers back on any refus

Indianapolis, December 20.—The differof St. Patrick's Church since 1869, and Bishop Chatard has been taken into Court. Bishop Chatard has been taken into Court.

Fitzpatrick sues for \$35,000—\$17,000 for to money advanced in building the church and school-house, and \$18,000 for for nine years salary as priest. When Chatard came here he removed Fitzpatrick to Evansville, but he declined to go until he was settled with, and as a result the Bightop suspended him from the priesthood, and now this suit is brought. The differences have attracted much local interest.

Diphtheria. Tippin, O., December 20.—George Win-

General Grant and the School Boys. ACROSS THE OCEAN. the small boy's turn to cheer Gen. Grant to-day, and he did it with a lustiness that Complications in the French Cabinetmade itself felt among thousands of peo-ple who thronged the sidewalks to see the Negotiations Between Germany and the Vatican - The Situation of the

schoolboy's parade that immediately preceded the ex-President's reception of the Thompson," asked a correspondent of the small boy seemed perfectly satisfied to be illustrious Ohio man who acts as Sergeant- shut out of the Academy when he had an at-Arms of the House, "do you hear from opportunity; that he also could "keep step" and hold his head up and look

proud and hurrals. Had not the unpre "Who do the Democrats say will be cedented procession of Tuesday been fresh in the minds of the people to-day's would

"The man they don't want-Garfield. I have been regarded as a "big" parade. mean by that,"continued Thompson, laugh- The line was in four divisions, comprising Theline was in four divisions, comprising representatives of the thirty-one school sections. Each of these had marshals, in some instances a lad who, with becoming sense of their importance had provided themselves with soldier caps, epaulets, belts, swords, and other paraphernalia. Many of the aspiring lads who could not be officers had induced their fond mothers or sisters to sew neatly to the sides of their trouser legs white stripes of muslin. Each division had its cornet band, and the boys marched remarkably well to the the boys marched remarkably well to the

the boys marched remarkably well to the music, apparently regardless of the muddy streets and the strong signs of more rain.

They all walked four abreast, except the Thirtieth Section boys, who were eixteen abreast, and won much applause by their good marching. First came a cavalcade of a score of boys, who displayed good horse-manship, and next the High School boys, two hundred in number. The representatives of the various sections varied in number from fifty to two hundred and fifty. Every division was indicated by numbers in prettily colored pennants, which nearly all the boys carried. Those who did, not carry pennants carried the who did not carry pennants carried the stars and stripes or handsome school ban-

and the good behavior of the small boy the line was remarkable for its number of

ners. Next to the glee, the enthusiast

and the good behavior of the small boys the line was remarkable for its number of flags and banners and pennants.

The line moved down Broad street, around the new Public Buildings, and thence down Broad to Walnut, where it turned and proceeded west until the residence of George W. Childs, on Twenty-second and Walnut streets, was reached, as well as it could be done considering the impediments of street cars and all kinds of teams. The divisions were drawn up on both sides of Walnut, in order that Gen. Grant could pass through and review them on his way from Mr. Childa' house to the Academy of Music.

A string of carriages starting from Twenty-second and Walnut thus passed through the double line. In the first carriage were the General, Mrs. Grant and Secretary Evarts. The other carriages contained the remaining guests and members of the Council and reception committee. Such cheering as the General had not been honored with before since his return to the city, not even on Tuesday, was given him to-day by those boys, and when the General's carriage had passed they cheered for the occupants of all the other vehicles.

After the ex-President had been driven ahead of the line and had entered the Academy, the long column of boys moved down Chestnut street to the Mayor's office at Fifth street, where it was reviewed by the Mayor and members of Councils and the dend.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 21.—This

Premier Waddington then read a decree closing the session.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Raynol accused General Gresley, Minister of War, of not taking disciplinary measures against Senator Carayou Latour who, though Lieutenant-Colonel in the Territorial army, attended a Legitimist demonstration. General Gresley replied he had acted in conformity with the advice of the Commission of Inquiry. General Gresley then quitted the Chamber, and it is reported that he went immediately to the Elysee and tendered his resignation.

All of the newspapers announce that the Cabinet will resign in a body, and that De Freycinet will form a new Ministry, but that they will first hold a meeting tomorrow at Waddington's residence.

Panis, December 20.—M. Leon Chotteau sailed on the steamer France, from Havre, to New York to day. He had an interview with M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday. M. Chotteau's mission to America is to advect es uch action as will demonstrate the utility of a Franco-American treaty, and increase and strengthen the commercial relations of the two countries. PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 21.—This FIREADELPHIA, TA., December 21.—LIIIS morning Grant unaccompanied by any member of his family, attended service at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church. It was generally know that he would be there and the result was a very

lina emigrants who were detained so long in this city on their way to Indiana, state that all have secured places in which to work, and promise that the emigrants who passed through this city two or three days ago on their way to the same locality will all find ready employment at good wages. A business man of Greencastle, Ind., writes that he will employ a certain colored man who is now in North Carolina if the society will help the man to go there. Several emigrants who went to Indiana some time ago write that they are doing well, and desire to have all their relatives in North Carolina join them in their new homes. lignation meeting to-night, to express disapproval of the recent action of the Governor and Council in "counting out" speaker said: "If the great wrong be allowed to go on, it will result in blood-

> Senator Hamlin, in his speech, said the great crowd had assembled to "say that they will not submit to this attempted

they will not submit to this attempted subversion of their rights."

The duty of the citizens of Maine is to shun every one of these men as you would a pestilence, make every one of them an outcast and wandering Jew. Point the made a detailed reply to the recent outcast and wandering Jew. Point the speeches of members of the Liberal and complained that Gladstone's comparison of Lepers who are covered with sores from head to foot; make them feel that they are executed by an outraged and indignant people. If you allow the Governments were fallations, as he made no allowance for the expenditures of the Liberal and Conservative governments were fallations, as he made no allowance for the extending what they have no right to determine, what is there in the name of Republic but mockery and fraud? If our people rise up in their majesty and demand their rights the usurpers will not dare refuse them. There is a moral power in a freeman of Maine before which the maintain in Alghanistan was one of defense, not of conquest.

ENGLAND.

Hillinggoing to open his hotel Monday next with a grand ball and supper. All litilities invited." This is a grand mistake. The mark with a grand ball and supper. All litilities invited." This is a grand mistake. The mark of elevated an address to-day at the grand ball and supper. All litilities invited." This is a grand mistake. The mark of elevated in the most brilliant and toney affair of the most brilliant and toney affair of the made of the Liberal and complained that Gladstone's comparison of the Liberal and complained that Gladstone's comparison of the Liberal and conservative governments were fallations, as he made no cease and in dignant people. If you allow the Governments were fallations, as he made no cease and incident and toney affair of the severed at the Imperial Hotel at twelve constrained and conservative governments were fallations. The bright had gone as near as possible to recommending a Republic in England, and holding his left at twelve commending a repeatable of the mad rascality will quail.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

Pitisburgh Conservatory of Music.
Three superior teachers, Prof. Dornberger, an honor graduate of Leipzig, Prof.
Albrecht, a graduate of Dresden, and Prof.
Scheuffler, the leader of three singing societies, have just been added to the music faculty of the Pitisburgh Conservatory of Music, connected with the Pitisburgh Female College. Rare advantages are effered to all who desire thorough instruction in Music. There are three full courses, Pupils can graduate in either. They also have the advantage of hearing the best Artists of the times in the many concerts, oratories, &c., given only in the large cities. Ample boarding facilities at low rates. Seven private and class lessons each week for eighteen dollars per quarter. Next term of Conservatory, and also of Next term of Conservatory, and the College, will commence Feb.

Rext term of Conservatory, and also of the College, will commonce Feb. 2, 1880. Pupils can enter at any time. Address, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Cold Wave.

Syracusz, December 21.—A cold wave struck this city this morning. At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the thermometer stood at 10 degrees above zero and at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning at 12 degrees below zero. Twelve freight trains were tabled between Clyde and Syracus to. ences between Father Flizpatrick, priest ter stood at 10 degrees above zero and at 6 below zero. Twelve freight trains were stalled between Clyde and Syracuse to-day by the extreme cold. To-night the weather is moderating.

Sr. John, N. B., December 21.—To-day is the coldest so far this season. The thermometer this morning registered 14 degrees below zero, at Frediston 10 and at Monckton 24 below. in commemoration of his golden wedding. Generous sums have likewise been given by the Empress, Crown Prince and other members of the royal family, and by the public. GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Lonnon, December 20 .- A dispatch from

Rome, says: Negotiations between Germa ny and the Vatican are about to take a new Cataract Elindness in Childhood. Diphtheria.

Tiffix, O., December 20.—George Winterstein, agent of the N. W. O. R. R. at this city, buried to-day his third child which has died of diphtheria this week by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenne, assisted by Dr. W. Shanley, grandfather of the child is also very low. This dread disease is sweeping through this city to an alarming extent, as nearly every physician has from two to six cases under treatment.

Cataract Blindees is Childhood.

Mr. W. P. Shanley, of New Cumberland. Have cumberland. Hancock County, W. Va., had a little six year-old son operated on for cataract last. It is now proposed to drop all mention of those laws while the agreement should ome to the point that the Prussian Government should present a new project of law regulating the relationship of Church would thus protect her rights and under treatment.

Charles of New Cumberland. Hancock County, W. Va., had a little six year-old son operated on for cataract last. It is now proposed to drop all mention of those laws while the agreement should ome to the point that the Prussian Government should present a new project of law regulating the relationship of Church would thus protect her rights and under treatment. leparture. As the abrogation of the Ma awa seems to form an inseparable difficu

GERMANY.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS. BELLAIRE.

The house of J. R. Keyser, the milkman, who was robbed a few weeks ago, was again robbed Friday night. As be-fore, the family was at church. The thief was well acquainted with the premises, it seems. He got a ladder and a large chisel

London, December 20.—A dispatch from the tool-house, and climbing up to Bombay says: "It was reported Thuraday that General Gough would probably refire upon Peizeran, three miles west of Surkats river, but it is now believed that he will-remain at Jagdalink and shortly clear away the Ghilzais in his iront. Gen. Arbuthnoi's brigade is distributed along the road between Gundamuk and Jagdallak. Contrary to expectation, the tribes below Jellalabad continues quiet. Had General Bright advanced with his whole

below Jellalabad continues quiet. Had General Bright advanced with his whole force, doubtless the Mohmunds and Afreedis would have risen, but the system of forwarding troops from Jellalabad only as reinforcements arrived from Peshawur, affords them no opening. Great efforts are making for speedy concentration at Peshawur. Many native princes have tendered their assistance. Gen. Roberts' statements of his ability to hold his position and take the offensive on favorable opportunity, have been so positive that pockets full of books; but his specialty just now is Mark Twain's new "Tramp Abroad." A street car ran off the track on Bel

statements of his ability to hold his position and take the offensive on favorable
opportunity, have been so positive that
the anxiety at first fell on behalf of the
garrison in Shirpur cantonments is much
abated."

An official dispatch from General Bright,
dated December 18, informed the Viceroy
of India that if General Gough was unable
to force his way to Cabul with his brigade,
with

abated."

An official dispatch from General Bright, dated December 18, informed the Vicercy of India that if General Gough was unable to force his way to Cabul with his brigade, he [Bright] proposed, as soon as arrangements could be made, to hold the posts from India to Gundamuk, and advance on a Cabul with a division numbering 8,000 men.

The Russian press is very violent in its criticism on the affairs in Afghanistan. The Gastle de 88, Petersburg says: "We must candidly cenfess that Russia would not break her heart in the probable event of General Roberts column sharing the Interference of General Roberts column sharing the Interference of General Roberts, dated the 18th, urges Gen. Gough's immediate advance, in light order, without tents, and only taking ammunition and supplies for five or six days. Gen. Gough's advance, and adds that he shall be able to settle affairs in Cabul when Gen. Gough joins him. Gen. Gough with 1,400 men and four guns, and the price of the street when the creek bridge is considered to the street above the creek bridge is the settle of Cavagnari's Embassy."

CALCUTA, December 21.—A dispatch from General Roberts, dated the 18th, urges Gen. Gough's immediate advance, in light order, without tents, and only taking ammunition and supplies for five or six days. Gen. Roberts states that three is no entemy between Jagdallak and Cabul to oppose Gen. Gough's advance, and adds that he shall be able to settle affairs in Gabul when Gen. Gough joins him. Gen. Gough will leave Jagdallak on the 21st (to-day) with 1,400 men and four guns, and the price recently offered by the Clincinnati Enquirer.

Saturday evening was exceedingly dis-

that took the prize recently offered by the Checking the Pants, December 20.—In the Senate to-ay Lepere, Minister of the Interior, re-lying to a member of the Right, said the lunicipal Council, in abolishing the an-

Robert Chisholm, the C. & P. engineer, attends court in Steubenville Monday as witness in a case of suit against that road for damages, by the widow of a man who was run over by Mr. Chisholm's train.

Col. Baron received a dispatch, Saturday night, from Moundsville, saying that his son Carl, who had gone there on a visit, was badly hurt. He and Mrs. Baron went down.

Mrs. Stiles and children will move to Delaware the first of the week.

Premier Waddington then read a decree Delaware the first of the week.

The Gravel Ilill Mite Society intends to hold its next meeting on Wednesday evening, December 31, and to watch the old

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are visiting at her ome. Mrs. Lib. Carroll is visiting in St.

Clairsville.

Many of the teachers are taking advantage of vacation to make visits. Some have left town already and others will go have left town arready and others win go the first of the week. Rev. Mr. Gaston preached in the fore-noon on the efficiency of the Sabbath school and in the evening on the evils of

Little Johnnie Wilkinson, on Gravel Hill, died Sunday morning of diphtheria. Sunday afternoon witnessed many tumbles on the icy pavements. R. C. F.

If none but sinners stand on slipper

places, where do you find your Christians? Clutching frantically at a paling fence or Yesterday's News Letter states that "John Hill is going to open his hotel Monday

conquest. bling and uncertain balance, unti down on the liee started westward with a spasmodic kind of a slide, as though they had a long road to travel and hadn' long to targe.

They still adhered in the main to the policy set forth in the treaty of the Gundamak, but wished Afghanistan to receive a Government suitable to its population, so that the country might form a barrier between India and any Power that might encreach upon it. He assured his auditors that the Government was conceding nothing relative to the situation in Afghanistan.

The Government, he said, would take measures to alleviate the distress in Irelong to tarry.

The doctor taking his eyes off the buck et to see where his feet were going, that vessel in its orbit struck the doctor fair on vesses in its orbit struck the doctor fair on the shirt front, with its rim across his throat, emulating the doctor somewhat, being bottom up. The doctor put on some dry clothes, and said he wouldn't care so much about it, but a neighbor's little girl ram in and told her mother that Doctor Todd was out in the back yard practicing for a circus. measures to alleviate the distress in Ire-land, without pauperizing the population in Ireland would, above all, insist upon the maintenance of law and order, and would never coquette with any demands for home rule which responsible states-men of all parties know to be impossible

Bishop Haven's Condition. ondition this evening is unchanged. It barely possible he may recover from the complication of diseases now attacking him, but this, in the judgement of attend-

The marks last evening indicated 7 feet inches and falling. The St. Lawrence left Saturday for Cininnati with a good trip out.

The Andes is due to-day from Cincin att and will return to-morrow evening at

ing physicians, is decidedly improbable.

The local packets are running as usual Cano, December 21.—River 20 feet and falling. Light rain and loggy. Thermometer 38°.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—River 17 feet and falling. Weather cloudy with light rain. The Granite State passed up from Louisville to Fittsburgh.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET-FOR Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Huntington, Portamouth, Mays-ville, Cincinnati and Louisville-

The Elegant Passenger Steamer NDES CHAS. MUNICIPAL MASTER, ED. MUNICIPAL CERK, ED. MUHLEMAN, Clerk,
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board or to
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We have only attempted to give a few of the lealing attractions as they occur to us, and must neces unity leave unmentioned many articles that are equally nandaome and desirable. Our 'City Book Store Almanac,'

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